NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 13, 1854. Sebastopol, Sebastopol-no other word or thin is thought or spoken of at present; and it would be perfectly impracticable to give you any idea of the intensity of the general feeling on the subject, especially since the intelligence of the battle of the 5th instant, and further advices are awaited with painful solicitude. The Allies have evidently under-taken a job for which their present means in the Black Sea are inadequate; for what with the large garrison in Schastopol and the army in their rear under MENSCHImore, the Russians are at least equal, and by many are supposed to be superior, in point of numbers, and enormous reinforcements are advancing by forced marches Se their assistance.

The calls for reinforcements by the Allied Generals are most pressing, and they are being sent forward in hot haste by steam vessels from Toulon and Marseilles; whilst at the same time Great Britain is scraping together from her regimental depots and garrisons all the additional available force which she can muster, besides dispatching a fleet of steamers to assist in conveying the large body of French troops that are embarking from the Medi-Sorranean ports. Two American steamers in the Medi-Serranean have been chartered by this Government, at very high rates, to carry troops from Marseilles. Span-Sels and Italian steamers are also taken up for the sam purposes in the great anxiety to hurry forward the reinforcements promptly and in large masses. The official advices received in this city, it is said, are much more unfavorable as to the hopes, situation, and prospects of the Allies than those which have been made public.

An English efficer of rank assures me that their force Landed in Turkey never exceeded 24,000 men, of which they had lost previous to this last dreadful battle 7,000 by sickness and the sword. The loss of the French from all causes has been more than 20,000. The loss of officers has been very severe, particularly among the Enghish, many of them belonging to the highest nobility. The expense and losses of this war almost exceed credibility. Heavy loans must be resorted to both by France and England. Here it is understood this Government will call for one very soon of 400,000,000 francs.

I would remark as a singular fact that more depend ance is placed here upon the Russian accounts of the operations in the Crimea than upon those from the Al lies. The result has shown that the former have been very truthful.

The war is decidedly losing its first popularity, as it always the case. There is generally loud huzzas when a war commences, but they are louder, longer continued, and far more sincere when peace returns, as will eminently be the case in the present instance. But when this latter event will occur no one can predict. The war at present appears only to have commenced, and my opin ion is that Russia will eventually triumph.

Sebastopol, however, must be taken. The whole energies and resources of the two nations will, if necessary, be devoted to that object, for to fail would be most fatal. If the present force is not sufficient, another 100,000 or even 200,000 more men will be sent; and if they are now repulsed before the reinforcements reach them, a new and most gigantic effort will be made in the spring. If, however, a disastrous result should now occur at Sebastopel, I shall not be surprised if Louis Napoleon finds himself in trouble at home; and such fears are extensively entertained in this capital.

I have never had and very few have any reliance on the good faith of Austria. Notwithstanding all the present appearance of hostility to Russia, I have not the znost distant idea she will ever take active measures against her, and the Allies will be fortunate if she does not actually join her against them. A new camp, I learn confidentially, is to be formed near Lyons, to be called the "Army of the Alps," and is intended to act in Italy or Germany if the conduct of Austria should render it

Europe has a most gloomy prospect ahead. The great probability is that she will become one vast military camp, with the flames of war raging over almost her entire surface. Let us hope that the United States will have the wisdom to keep out of this horrible vortex, and thus not only save themselves from the miseries which would otherwise attend them, but at the same time reap the rich harvest which their neutral position would Murd.

very brief sojourn here. The whole thing, it appears, was a mistake, as the French Government never intended to prohibit his passage through France, but only his residence here; and to this they adhered, and would not consent to his remaining in Paris. If all that rumor says of his proceedings in Spain be true, he has been playing a most unjustifiable game there; and it is mortifying to an American, when his political position is remembered, to hear what they assert as to his connexion with the Red Republicans of that country, who are the most low and despicable of that class of European revolutionists, far worse even than the Red Republicans of France. That he has been closely watched and tracked as a dangerous individual by the police both of France and Spain, I presume, there is no doubt, and I am afraid as little that he has given them just cause for it. You may expect to hear such exertions, if they will only pursue a reasonable, that he has been refused entrance into Spain, or at least temperate, peaceful, and honorable policy in their official that the Spanish Government has requested his recall. It is a great error to think that Spain is afraid of the United States have a brilliant and rich harvest of wealth and States, or, even if she were, that that consideration would prosperity before them. "Peace has its victories," and Affairs. prevent her from asserting her rights or maintaining her

Without waiting to make any communication to his Government on the subject, she turned the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Bulwer, out of her dominions in the most prompt, not to say insulting manner, and all applications and appeals were futile to obtain for him a longer period than twenty-four hours for quitting Madrid. Nor will she hesitate to act in a similar manner to Mr. Soule, if he bas given or should give any just cause therefor. It is universally considered here that, with Mr. making together \$800,000-sufficient; and in his con-Scale's antecedents as regards Spain and Cuba, his appointment to Madrid was the most impolitic selection that sould possibly have been made; for no one who thought at all on the subject could for one moment suppose it against him, that he could make any successful negotiation with the Spanish Government on any mooted point mimportance, and particularly on such a question as that Mimportance, and perducately on some self-defended and their Mr. Soule nor the manner required by the terms of said contract.

"2d. Decause they are the terms of said contract.

"2d. Because, even if these stocks could have been Seet impracticability to obtain on any terms the relinquishment of that island by Spain; and she will not even allow the subject to be discussed, or aimit any negotiation respecting it. I can state, on what I consider most be told to be silent if he broached the subject.

The vaporing in the United States about taking forcible possession of Cuba and wresting it from Spain is consider- tract; that said contract is therefore null and void; and ed very ridiculous here; for be assured neither England that I am authorized and required to enter into another mor France would consent to such a step, and would in-mor France would consent to such a step, and would in-construction of said road under said act." terpose immediately, by fleets and armies, to protect it. Such I know to be the belief of Mr. Soule himself; and if THE SOVERBIGNS SCOLDING .- A portion of the people he has communicated other views to his Government at of Oregon, assembled at Portland, have censured Gov. home, it is contrary to his declarations here.

searces required for the prosecution of the war in Europe, | that part of the Territory had volunteered. they think England and France could stand quietly by and see Cuba forcibly taken from Spain. One-fourth of the Meet recently employed in the Baltic would be amply Madison Peters, his son, were convicted of rescuing from the custody of a police officer a prisoner. The lat-So face any naval armament the United States could, in ter was another son of the ex-council the present state of their navy, equip in twelve months; and they could readily send four times that force if neseesary. In 1812 Great Britain dared us to war, and acsmally incurred it with us rather than retreat from her arrogant pretensions as regards our seamen and commage, and without one-half her present population, active Miss Lucy Stone received seven votes for the office of Brigadier General of Militia. es, resources, and wealth. Neither she nor France

are nations that present difficulties can readily divert from a previous line of policy which they may have determined ipon. Neither nation wishes a war with us, particularly a this moment, though some here really believe that Louis Napoleon is not at all averse to such a contest; but neither of them, at any rate, will be driven from the line of their policy by any dread of it.

I cannot tell you how general is the dislike to Mr. Soule's conduct. Even the Red Republicans in this country appear to approve of the course of the Government towards him, and all other classes decidedly so. The United States and our people have, in the last year or two, lost caste in Europe to a most humiliating degree. Our diplomatic corps are without respect or consideration, and have created a disgust all over Europe, and our name has become offensive, not to the sovereigns only, but with the people. During my recent visit to Switzerland I heard some of the leading men speak of the letter of our repudiated Consul of London, and reprobating it as offensive, impertinent, and showing a turbulent, revolutionary disposition and desire to interfere even in the concerns of democratic countries. One of the leading men of that country remarked to me: " Before the existence of your continent was even known in Europe we were republicans; it is born in us, and more so than with you, as we are less aristocratic 'than you are; for, though we have all Europe united, and we hardly ever meet an American who is not an excellency, honorable, general, or colonel, and dressed out continually in tinsel uniform. I ask you what would your country think if we wrote or inwould certainly not be more meddling or impertinent, nor more calculated to create angry feelings, than the action of this petty Consul, who, it is said, is the favorite of the President and his Ministers, [he meant the Cabinet,] in thus writing to us and telling us our political duties. We are told he is a man not even known in your own country except as a violent politician, and so little confidence was felt in him, even by his own party, that your Senate, who are devoted to the Ministry, [Administration,] would not ratify his nomination; and yet this is the favorite of your Government, and his proceedings approved by them! Your representatives in Europe have lessened the high consideration once entertained for the United States, and until we learn to buy less abroad and more at home. we see them travelling with less consideration than their rank would otherwise entitle them to, in consequence of the open defiance of public opinion which their conduct constantly exhibits. If this state of affairs continues, republics will sink and constitutional monarchies. like that of England, will be the standard. Every one prefers the dignified pride of English diplomatic men, as of your officials do. Their conduct, even in some of This gentleman made many more remarks of a similar tenor to me, which he did "more in sorrow than in anger:" and unfortunately my own observations during my travelling over the continent convinced me there was quite too much truth in them. My Swiss friend, however, I presume, is in error in supposing the ex-Consul is either a favorite with the President or his Cabinet, (Ministry, as he calls the latter.) or that his recent proceedings meet their approbation.

It is hard as well as mortifying that the United States, which for seventy years have borne such a high and unsullied name, should be so suddenly prostrated in the eyes and opinion of the world.

The loss, or at least the immense falling off, in the wine crop of this country, from the continuance of the disease | Spain, but only his residence, and that their instrucin the vines, is a matter of great national importance. In tions to the police at Calais were misunderstood on three years the common qualities of claret, known with this point. They have now merely carried out their ori-45 or 50 francs per cask up to 140 or 150 francs. The countries at a nominal duty. Foreign spirits are admitforeign wines, be converted into brandy. A great deal of spirits of Europe, who keep up in various mysteriou as imported," as the advertisements will say.

ply for the deficiency of brandy. All these substitutes will be in great demand, particularly as the Emperor has prohibited the use of grain for distillation.

If our great men at home and their official representaand acquiring foreign territory, and more of the commerin Europe now open for their exertions; and even without those of war.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BAILROAD

There appears to be considerable difficulty about the tender made in Texas by Messrs. King and WALKER on behalf of the Pacific Railroad Company. Governor Prasz does not consider the stocks offered-\$298,000 of the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, together with \$2,000 in certificates of New York State stock. cluding letter to Mr. RAYMOND, the State Treasurer, says:

"Upon a review of these facts I consider that the pany and that of the Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, which were rejected by me, but accepted by the Treasurer of probable, with the feeling that would naturally exist this State, are not a sufficient deposite under the law and contract before described:

"1st. Because they are not the description of stocks that the law required to be deposited. "2d. Because they are not assigned and transferred in

received under the law, I am not satisfied that they are

good par stocks, or that they are such stocks as ought to have been accepted. "I therefore consider it my duty to declare that the tion respecting it. I can state, on what I consider most said contractors have failed to deposite with the Treasureliable authority, that Mr. Souls has made no attempt to rer of this State three hundred thousand dollars in gold magotiate as regards the transfer of that island, and he would or silver, or evidences of debt of the State of Texas, or od par stocks, within sixty days after entering into said contract, as they were required to do by the twelfth section of said act and the terms of their com

CURRY for not accepting the services of volunteers to pro-It would be a fatal error on the part of the American test the Territory against hostile Indians. It appears Gevernment if, calculating on the extent and vast re- from the Oregon Statesman that not twenty men from

PENALTY FOR RESCUING A PRISONER .- In Connecticut

nesece, at a time when she was at war with all Eu- During the recent session of the Vermont Legislature

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. We are not yet at the bottom of our financial and all our business men are taking in sail, "clueing up and clueing down," in nautical phrase, as of our actual condition and ability as regards warlike rapidly as possible. This process, of course, would have saved the commercial and financial fleet, to make ourselves formidable and respected, and under had it been resorted to in proper time; but whether the existing state of things in Europe it will be crimiit will do so now, when the squall has already struck nally neglectful if Congress refuses or neglects any longer them and they are laboring and staggering under the to place the necessary means at the disposal of the Exeweight of it, is a matter of doubt. The amount of specie shipped by several of the last European steamers, it is true, is less than previously; but this is evidently owing to the money pressure, which has curtailed the let us observe a friendly and tolerant tone in all our in ability of those indebted in Europe to meet their indebt- tercourse with foreign nations, and by every honorable edness so promptly as they otherwise would; but that means avoid a rupture with any. A war in former times in lebtedness still remains and the payment of it is only was a very serious and formidable affair, but one under

result under the wild system of importation and consump- 'midable and disastrous. It is almost frightful to contion of foreign productions for some years past. The template the present facilities for carrying on the work country has heretofore stood up under the heavy annual of destruction and devastation. The power to transport balance against us, beyond the whole amount of our ex- and concentrate a naval and military force is shown by portations, in consequence of the large supply of Califor- the operations of the Allies on the Black Sea, where a nominal nobility, you have more titled persons than. Dia gold, and by the wild and extensive railroad projects, 100,000 men, with all their artillery, stores, ammunition, whose bonds have been issued by tens of millions of dol- and materiel, have been conveyed to that distant sea and lars, and sold, and in most instances sacrificed, in Europe, moved from point to point in one-fourth the time and the amount thus realized having aided to liquidate the with greater facility than could 20,000 in former wars. large annual balance against us. But this source is It should be a lesson to us and to our rulers as to interfored with slavery in the United States? And yet it now cut off, as further negotiations of the kind are im- curring unnecessarily the hazards of war or of following practicable, and there is nothing left us to liquidate the any course calculated, without the most pressing necesdeficiency between our imports and exports but the sity, of bringing about such a result. The American hard gold, which has for months been going out in larger people, I have no doubt, would rally in support of a war quantities than come in from California, and has conse- in which we might be engaged with any nation; but woe quently been making inroads upon the reserved amount to the party or the Administration that brought us, that had previously accumulated in the country, and has without the most ample cause, into a situation by which drawn upon the specie capital of the banks, who, for their the country would be subject to all the losses and horrors own preservation, have been obliged to contract their is- which a modern war with any great Power would ineviues and business.

The primary and main cause for all this trouble is our existing tariff, which offers such direct encouragement and an actual bounty to our people to consume foreign productions; nor will the evil be permanently corrected the appearance of war," and to be careful that, by no im-

The gross imports of the last year will not fall much, if any, short of \$300,000,000-a sum far beyond the ability which might lead to such a result. of the country to pay for without causing reaction, derangement of business, financial distress, and extended bankruptcy. We may and have continued this course for several years, but it has only been " heaping up wrath for the day of wrath," as we are now experiencing, for they invariably possess high moral characters and never | we have already transferred to Europe certainly not less exhibit the common slang conduct, in some cases than three or four hundred millions of dollars in the way perfect disregard of public opinion, which so many of stocks, bonds, and other evidences of debt in settlement for former and recent excess of importations over the great capitals, has occasioned severe comments, and our current means of payment, thus mortgaging the fudone much to injure the cause of republicanism during ture labor of the country for the redemption of that imthe last year or two, as we were disposed to think the | mense amount, and in the mean time taxing the industry people of the U. States were sober, discreet, and moral." of the nation twenty or twenty-five millions annually to pay the interest, until we may be able, if ever, to redeem the principal.

Nothing speaks louder as to the alarm on the present gloomy state of affairs than the anxiety universally felt here for the arrival of the California steamers with fresh supplies of gold, and the information that one of these vessels with one or two millions on board was lost would probably precipitate a dreadful crisis in our city and country.

The Soule affair, it appears, has been settled, so that he is permitted to pass through France on his way to restment. Madrid, but not to tarry in French territory. It is understood that the French Government never intended to prohibit his passage through France en route for you as "cargo wine," have advanced three-fold, say from | ginal intention, as they still refuse Mr. Sourz the privilege of remaining in France; but accompany their declafiner qualities have also greatly advanced, but not to the ration with a pointed denial of intending any national enterprise. Among the most prominent of these villages are extent. The usual production of brands in France, affront or want of courtesy to the United States, and same extent. The usual production of brandy in France affront or want of courtesy to the United States, and is 200,000 pipes, of 130 to 140 gallons each. This year it stating that the whole of their proceedings were based on will not exceed 25,000 pipes from the usual sources. It grounds exclusively personal as regards Mr. Soulé. With is, however, calculated that 60,000 pipes may be manufac- such an avowal there would have been no just cause of (to which, it will be remembered, Congress made a handtured from beet-root, potatoes, &c. The Emperor does offence on our part had they even refused to allow him every thing to encourage the industry of the country, and the privilege of entering French territory for the mere he has admitted wine, brandy, and liquors from other purpose of preceeding to Madrid, for every Government has the undoubted right to prohibit the entrance of any ted at 60 centimes (12 cents) per velte of two gallons. foreigner into their country for reasons satisfactory to three years ago the first spadefull of earth was thrown Large quantities of whiskey and rum are being imported, themselves. It is, however, notorious that there is a kind up on this road; now the main line from its extreme limits ted at 60 centimes (12 cents) per velte of two gallons. foreigner into their country for reasons satisfactory to which, being rectified, will, as well as from distillation of of freemasonry between all the restless revolutionary is nearly completed, there being, we understand, two which, being rectified, will, as well as from distillation of of freemasonry between all the restless revolutionary gaps of only about twenty miles each to make the read whiskey and New England rum will find its way back | ways constant communications with each other, notwithwhiskey and New England rum will find its way back ways constant communications with each other, notwithto the United States in the form of French brandy, "neat standing the extreme vigilance of the most perfect police the longest and probably the best railroad in the world." in the world, and are thus constantly plotting and trying If our Minister here understood such things, he could to organize movements against the existing state of things obtain the admission of Louisiana melasses free of duty, on the continent. Mr. Soule's antecedents and the rufor it would be used for distillation, as a still further sup- mors, if not facts, as regards his recent proceedings in connexion with the political troubles in Spain, naturally brought him under suspicion as a probable medium of communication between the revolutionary junta in London and their confederates in France; and if the French tives abroad thought less of intermeddling in revolutions Government were under this belief they naturally would be desirous to counteract any thing of the kind. I sincial and other interests of the country, there is a vast field | cerely hope Mr. Soulé can clear his skirts on the subject, and prove satisfactorily that there was no just cause for the action of the French Government towards him; but it will not be any proof of his judgment or discretion if the lower part of our city confess to a reduction of at he has, as you will see the public papers assert, address-ed an insulting letter to the French Minister of Exercises au average of \$1,000 is usually received every day, the ed an insulting letter to the French Minister of Foreign

If your rulers at Washington would speak candidly on the subject, I tkink they would one and all acknowledge or five dollars apiece; but that now the receipts from that Mr. Soulé, as well as some other of their foreign appointments, have been any thing but a comfort to the Administration. They have fortunately got out of the present scrape into which he had brought them; but how be difficult to say.

Many persons very unnecessarily began to get alarmed as to the results which might grow out of this affair with France. It indeed would have been the height of insane folly on the part of both nations if such an event had led to any serious difficulty between them; but still the stocks above described, viz. that of the Sussex Iron Com- fears that have been entertained on the subject has had the good effect of rousing public attention to our present general belief that the present French Government entertain no friendly feelings towards us, and that if any suitable occasion offers they will not hesitate to show it. The war in the East is no doubt a check upon any exbi-ture in token of its advent, the anxious and perturbed bition of the kind; but even that is only a check, and for their interference, not by words only, but by the most body wherewith to smooth and render water-tight her

decisive action. Any effort on our part, for instance, to push the Cuba question or to attempt to coerce Spain on that subject would be promptly met by France (and most probably find, after all, that one of the most suggestive was omit-by England also) with a declaration that she would join ted, namely, their effects upon the ladies. A gentle-Spain in resisting any efforts of the United States to take possession of the island or to force its relinquishment to us by treaty. In addition to other reasons for supposing such would be the action of France, the assembling of a French naval force at this mement in the West Indies is a very significant one.

us who would say, "go to war at once with one or both."

the ocean supremacy upon our own coasts. Until we are in that condition let us hope that our public press and public men will discontinue the ridiculous bravado and menaces that are constantly thrown out as regards fotroubles; for money matters still look very blue, reign nations, which only are calculated to bring us into contempt; for all Europe is of course fully aware

cutive for that purpose.

At the same time, when we may thus be in "an an mour and an attitude," and still more, until we are so the new appliances and facilities for conducting mili-I do not see how we could have anticipated any other tary and naval operations would render it trebly for-

> tably bring upon it. "Avoid the appearance of evil" is an admirable pre cept for private life, and it is peculiarly necessary that our rulers, particularly at this moment, should "avoid prudence in word or action, either on their own part or

RAILROAD BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican that a direct railroad communication has been opened between that city and Cairo.

"This event (it is remarked) is important, not only as a matter of business and accommodation between St. Louis and the junction of the two great rivers of the continent, but it is particularly important as exhibiting a spirit of enterprise in the Great West commensurate with its mighty resources, and which is destined to make it an empire whose commercial and political influence will yet command the respect and the attention of the Govern-

The connexion is made by means of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Illinoistown to Sandoval, where the Illinois Central Road crosses. The trip is made between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

"Duquoin Station, situated about eighty miles fro Cairo, is the centre of a vast field of coal. It is found at a distance of thirty feet from the surface, and is pronounced by judges to be a very superior article. location is such that it must eventually afford an imnense business to the railroad, at the same time it offers to the capitalist a rare opportunity for a profitable in-

The Republican says:

"It is singular to contemplate the immediate effects of all of which had been quickened into life by this great

The Republican speaks of the growth of various towns upon the route, and says of the Illinois Central Railroad some donation of land) that-

"Its character indicates that the greatest pains have been taken to make it the model road of the country. It was a giant undertaking, but eminently American in the rapidity of its prosecution and completion. Less than and entire. When this is done, which will be

NEW YORK CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST OF TUESDAY. Hard Times-Its Effects on Eating Houses, Thea-

tres, Milliners, and Grave Yards. Hard times, bard times, is the universal cry. When reduced; shoals of unemployed workmen and servantgirls are, like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn Hotels are dubious; some threatening to break before the end of cold weather. the keepers of the crowded eating and drinking houses in clerk remarked that a large part of its business consisted of its dealings with merchants and drummers, who, taking their customers to dine, in prosperous times spent four such customers do not average more than four or five

Credit is contracted, and no loans are procurable on long it will be before he gets them into another it would fifty per cent. It was only the other day that we noticed the sale of a handsome freestone house, on foreclosure of mortgage, for \$12,000, which not a year ago was consi-

There is, however, one hilarious feature in this gloomy state of affairs. The theatres and places of amusement are full; in fact, they do a better business than in times imagination, and draws a supply of happiness which may, in some measure, protect him from the evils of the

morrow. fowl of the barnyard assumes an unwonted composure, would not be an absolute hindrance did occasion present draws oil from a thousand unsuspected sources in her own ruffled plumage, deposites one leg safely under her wing, stands on the other, and, cocking up one eye to the fir-

mament, placidly defies its rage.

In recounting the melancholy signs of the times we man-an assiduous courch-goer of many years' stand-ing-tells us that at this period, when women are arraying themselves in gay colors for the winter, he never say

about France may open the eyes of Congress to the pre-he has been accustemed to receive annually orders for sent condition of our national defences, and, instead of monuments ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in value, dur-

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

BANQUET TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

On the 9th of November, in pursuance of pr vious arrangements, the Hon. STEPHEN A. Dou-GLAS met some two hundred of his personal and political friends at the Tremont House, in Chicago, to participate in a public entertainment which had been got up in his honor.

Col. R. J. HAMILTON presided, assisted by Dr Daniel Brainard, Major John L. Peyton, Dr. William B. Egan, John B. Turner, Charles O'Conner, and Morgan L. Keith as Vice Presidents.

The substantials and other good things of a boun-tiful feast having been fully discussed, the tables were cleared and the regular toasts announced, of which the first four in order were the following : The Constitution of the United States: The only Am

rican boundary which ought not to be expanded.

FRANKLIN PIEBCE, President of the U. S.: Our presen foreign relations attest the wisdom of his Administration. Respected abroad and prosperous at home, under the guidance of Democratic principles the Republic is triumphantly progressing in the pathway marked out by the framers of the Constitution.

The memories of Washington, Madison, and Jerven May the wisdom of their teachings never be garded!

Our Distinguished Guest, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS: Mas sachusetts gave the Union her Webster, Kentucky her Clay, South Carolina her Calhoun, Michigan her Cass. Each State is proud of her illustrious son, but can cheris with no warmer affection their great renown than Illinois wears on her heart the name of Douglas. The originator and successful advocate of the Illinois Central Railroad, the champion of State rights and Constitutional liberty, Illinois has no nobler son, the Great West no truer friend

The last sentiment, especially, was received with great cheering, which continued until after Mr. DougLas had risen and commenced addressing the company in reply to it. The following is bis Speech, as reported in the Chicago Times of the 14th No-

with the honor you have done me by this demonstration of your confidence and regard is but feebly to express on the part of their agents, they should do any thing the deep emotions of my heart. Among the many and which might lead to such a result. oft-repeated acts of kindless which I have received ac-your hands through many years of public service none has been so grateful to my feelings, or will leave a more lasting impression upon my mind and heart. It will be treasured among the most sacred memories of my life; and, while I never hope to realize the flattering and too sanguine anticipations the sentiment which has just been received so enthusiastically implies, I can give you the assurance of an unabated zeal and an unceasing effort and unyielding fidelity to those great principles which have commanded your admiration, and which have caused you to make this demonstration more than from any per sonal regard for myself, because your partiality has iden tified me with its success. Regarding this demonstration, then, as an evidence of your loyalty to the principles of the Constitution and the Union, and to the several acts of Congress for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, it is far more gratifying to me than any personal ovation whatsoever. In deference to the motive which has induced you to assemble around this festive board, and in obedience to what I understand to be your general desire, I will proceed at once, at the hazard of being somewhat tedious, to give an outline of the argument I have presented every where in this State in vindication of the provisions and principles of that measure, and the reasons which rendered it my imperative duty to urge its passage through Congress. I find very few men who are bold enough to meet the issue directl and to deny the correctness of the principle upon which the measure is founded to wit: That the people of each State of this Union and each Territory, with a view to its admission into the Union, have the right, and ought to be per-mitted to enjoy its exercise, to form and regulate their domes a railroad upon the country. The wilderness, under its influence, disappears, farms are opened to gladden the eye with their rich fruits, and embryo cities start up in few are prepared to deny the correctness of this pringle night. We were particularly struck at the extreme freshness of the various villages along the line of this route, all of which had been quickened into life handless and the admission of new States. priety of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska at this time. Then let us inquire, did such necessity exist? You all know the location of these Territories-situat-

years from hity to one hundred thousand of our citizens

sions, exposed to all the tender mercies of the ton

Valley, or of any other portion of our wide-spread republic, that this Indian barrier should have remained for or violation of the Missouri compromise was ever prescribing limits to our growth and extension in infamy? that direction? Was it your wish or interest that the Lest the ever you go there is the same complaint. Every thing tide of emigration, of civilization, and of christianity, except the necessaries of life has depreciated; labor is which has been so long and so steadily rolling from the East to the West, should be stopped and dammed up and turned back by this barbarian wall? Was it your wish or interest that our magnificent system of railroads, which, commencing at various points on the Atlantic and follow-ing different lines, has already reached the Lakes and the Mississippi and is rapidly progressing to the Missouri, should be stopped there by an eternal barrier, without ever crossing the Rocky Mountains or connecting with the Pacific? I had supposed that our interest and hopes and destiny all required that we should extend our settlements continuously and steadily in that direction, until the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific were connected by States and Territories, filled with intelligent and civilized people, building up towns and cities, bringing into existence school systems and churches, and all the what are admitted to be unexceptionable securities.

Real estate has depreciated on an average from thirty to and free institutions. [Applause.] Acting on this sup-position I first brought forward the bill to organize the Nebraska Territory ten years ago. I have renewed it each Congress since. In the mean time I have been twice reelected to the House of Representatives by the people dered cheap at \$20,000—a depreciation of forty per cent. elected to the House of Representatives by the people of Happy the man now whose coffers ran over with what our Chatham street friends would call "the only real orinate of the United States by the action of the whole State, ginal genuine monish." The jubilee for pawnbrokers has without hearing one word of complaint or murmur that I was attempting to organize the Nebraska Territory unnecessarily and improperly. [Cheers.] How does it happen that during that period, and when the people of the whole State and the whole country were witnessing my efforts, that no man who now denies the necessity for position in case of any rupture of our amicable relations, of less depression. "When a man gets poor," says my efforts, that no man who now denies the necessity for not only with either of the great Powers of Europe, but even with one of the second-rate nations. It is a very when a New Yorker feels desperate, he rushes to the voice against it? I am forced to the conclusion that it theatre, where he forgets his troubles in the world of the cessary or improper; and surely the events of each day have in their tendency rendered the opening of those emigrant rouses of travel more indispensable to the full de velopment of our Pacific possessions and to our vital in terest as connected with those possessions. I must therefore be permitted to express the opinion that, upon a full examination of the facts and upon mature reflection, every man, including all the enemies of the Nebraska bill, will be forced to the admission that the measure, upon the most obvious national considerations, was not only ne-cessary, but indispensable. [Applause.] Yet, while my enemies will be driven to admit the necessity of the mea-sure, they may still maintain their opposition upon the ground that the bill for the organization of the Territories should have been brought forward in a different form and with different provisions. Then let us direct our at-tention to the form and provisions of the bill. And this so many old beautifully characteristic of the sympathetic rela-tions existing between the sexes that this fact should be so observable. The popular charge of heartleseness and And what would we do if France or England, or both, were to held such language to us, or rather what could we do in the present state of our military and, more particularly, of our naval preparation and means both for we do in the present state of our military and, more particularly, of our naval preparation and means both for White we are about it it may be as well to mention the compromise measures of 1850, and had been declared offence and defence? There are probably some among that the pressure of the money market has even invaded with almost entire unanimity to be a fundamental article us who would say, "go to war at once with one or both."
This would be something like a naked man, with no arms but those which nature gave him, rushing upon a powerful steel-clad foe armed with Bowie knife and revolver.

Let us, on the contrary, hope that this little alarm arbout france may onen the even of Congress to the ure shout france may onen the even of Congress to the ure shout france may onen the even of Congress to the ure. rule of action in all future time for the organization o all new Territories and the admission of new States i

sent condition of our national defences, and, instead of six new steam frigates, that they will at once organize a system by which, in as short a period as circumstances may admit, our navy may be placed on a footing that will, in any emergency, enable us to maintain at least

latitude, tolerating slavery on the one side and forever prohibiting it on the other. This line is known as the Missouri compromise line. When I entered Congress for the first time, in 1843, I found this line upon the statute book; and although I did not then approve any more than now of the principles involved in it, yet I was willing to abide by it and carry it out in the same sense in which it was originally adopted, rather than to expose the country to the perils and convulsions of a slavery agitation. Accordingly, when in 1845 Texas was annexed to the United States, and there were all the elements of a slavery agitation ready to burst forth in their fury, I was of the opinion that all of the reasons and considerations which induced the adoption of that line in 1820 called for its extension indefinitely westward through the new acquisitions, so far as we might acquire the country. That proposition was inserted in the joint resolutions for the proposition was inserted in the joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas at my suggestion; and by receiving the acquiescence, if not the approbation, of the whole country, proved successful in avoiding the calamities which were intended to be averted by it. Again, in 1848, when by the treaty of Mexico we acquired California, Utah, and New Mexico, and by that act incurred the responsibility of providing governments for the Territories thus ceded, the inquiry arose how the slavery question was to be adjusted and sectional conflict avoided. To my mind all the reasons and considerations which induced the original adoption of the line of 30° 30' in 1820 and its extension in 1845 as the dividing line between and its extension in 1845 as the dividing line between freedom and slavery, between free territory and slave territory, between free States and slave States, demanded the extension of that line to the Pacific ocean, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted, in order to preserve peace and friendly relations between the different States and sections of the Union. Deeply impressed with this conviction, I proposed, and the Senate adopted, a provision in a Territorial bill in August, 1848, for the extension of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific ocean. [Applause.]
When the measure was sent to the House of Represen

tatives it was promptly, and perhaps I may say with truth indignantly, rejected in that body by Northern men

with freesoil proclivities. It is not my purpose on the

present occasion to question the propriety of that vote or the patriotism of those who gave it, but to call attention to the fact that if that line had been extended to the Paific, as proposed by myself and sanctioned by a vote of the Senate, there would have been at once and forever an end of the slavery agitation concerning the Territories, [loud applause;] for if the line had been thus extended to the Pacific, and had been adhered to in good faith, it. would not only have settled the question forever as to all territory then owned, but would have prevented the re-newal of the controversy in regard to any territory that might hereafter be acquired either upon the North or South of it. Hence it will be perceived that those who defeated the extension and observance of the Missouri line are responsible for the agitations and consequences which followed the defeat of the Senate's proposition. It was not only rejected in the House of Representatives, as I have stated, by Northern votes, in August, 1848, but an appeal was immediately taken to the country in the Presidential election which was then pending. There were three candidates in the field, with warm and enthusiastic supporters in all the free States. Martin Van Buren was the candidate of the Abolitionists and Free-soilers, nominated at Buffalo and standing on the Buffalo soilers, nominated at Buffalo and standing on the Buffalo platform. That platform declared, if my memory serves meanight, first, that Congress possessed the constitutional power to abolish and prohibit slavery every where in the Territories of the United States; and second, that they, the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, would abolish and prohibit slavery wherever they had the constitutional power, not not only in all the Territories of the United States, but in the District of Columbia, and in the dock yards, forts, and arsenals, and all other places in the States the juand arsenals. and all other places in the States the ju-risdiction over which had been ceded to the United States. Thus it appears that every Freesoiler and Abolitionist in America, by his vote for Mr. Van Buren, stood pledged to abolish and prohibit slavery every where in the Terri-tories of the United States. I suppose that "every where" meant south as well as north of 36° 30'; and, if so, I desire to inquire, as I have inquired in all my speeches delivered in the presence of the Abolitionists, whether they were not pledged to blot out the line of 36° 30', or the Missouri compromise line, as it is now called, as the dividing line between free territory and slave territhe dividing line between free territory and slave terri-tory, or, as the fashionable language of the day now is, the barrier of freedom against slavery! [Applause.] And if they were thus pledged under their solemn ob-ligations to their God and their country, I desire now to inquire whether the Freesoilers and Abolitionists did then really consider the Missouri line to be a solemn and inviolable compact binding in honor between all consci-entious men, the breach of which would involve national disgrace and moral turpitude on the part of those who should propose its violation? If the repeal of the Missouri compromise was an act of infamy and treachery, as is now pretended, what are we to think of those who six years ago originated the scheme and compelled its consummation by depriving those of us who desired to be all the emigrant routes leading from the Mississippi Valley to California and to the Territories of Oregon and Washington. All of this country was, by treaty and by law, dedicated forever to barbarism and secured to the possession of savage tribes. By the Indian intercourse laws no white man could enter the call of the power of carrying it out? So far as the point of repeal is concerned, the only difference between me and the Abelitionists and Freesoilers is that they tried to do it in '48 and failed, and I tried it in '54 and succeeded! [Great laughter and applause.] laws no white man could enter the Territories for settlement, trade, or transit without incurring a penalty of a
thousand dollars fine and six months' imprisonment; yet,
in defiance of these pains and penalties, for the last few

its repeal for the purpose of prohibiting slavery on both have been under the necessity of travelling these routes and conscience upon the North and South and upon the on their way to their new homes in our Pacific posses-Federal Government and upon all the citizens of the respective States, they had no more right to violate it or and the scalping knife, without the protection of law or impair its obligations for one purpose than for another. and the scalping knile, without the protects are courts or governmental authority, for the want of any other route within the limits of our jurisdiction. Was it the wish or the interest of Illinois or of the Mississippi and inviolable compact. Will the Abolitionists and Free-scale and inviolable compact. Will the Abolitionists and Free-scale and inviolable compact will the Abolitionists and Free-scale and inviolable compact. Lest the Abolitionists may take exception to this line

of argument, I propose to place them in company of whose associations they are not at liberty, under existing the Presidency. When they held their Conventions in each of the free States of the Union to nominate candidates for Presidential electors, and Governors, and Congressmen, and other officers, they passed resolutions in favor of the prohibition of slavery throughout all the Territories of the United States. I suppose that "all the Territories" meant those south as well as north of 36° 30'. If so, they were pledged, as well as the Abelitionists. and Freesoilers, to blot out the line and prohibit slavery on the south of it. Did they consider that line as a sa-cred compact, the abrogation of which involved dishonor and perfidy? If so, it remains for them to explain how it is that they, for the sake of electing their leader to the Presidency and possessing themselves of the patronage of the Government and the emoinments of office, pledged themselves in the face of God and man to do that which they pronounce to be an act of infamy and treason. [Loud applause.]

Loud applause.]
This being the position of the Whigs, the Freesoilers, and the Abolitionists, let us see how the Democratic party stood on that occasion. General Cass was our can-didate in 1848. He had just written a letter which is familiar to the country as the Nicholson letter. In it he had declared that Congress possessed no constitutional power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Ter-ritories of the United States, and hence that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional and void; and in lieu of it he proposed that the people of the Territories and of the new States to be formed therein should be left en-tirely free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to no other limitation than that imposed by the Constitution of the United States. Was not this the position occupied by the Democratic party in that contest? [Cheers.] We all know that it was. Thus it appears from this brief review that in 1848 all parties and fragments and segments of parties. n the free States agreed upon this point, to wit: that the Missouri line prohibiting slavery on the one side and telerating it on the other was wrong and ought to be blotted out, but differed as to what should be adopted in lieu of it. The argument then was that the position was entirely untenable that slavery was right and proper on one side of a geographical line, and at the same time an one side of a geographical line, and at the same time one side of a geographical line, and at the same time atrocious crime and a great moral evil on the other side of the same line; that if it was right to trust the people to of the same line; that if it was right to trust the people to do as they pleased and make their own laws and establish their own institutions to suit themselves on the south side of the line, it was difficult to comprehend how it was morally wrong to allow the people to do the same thing north of the line. While, therefore, all parties in the North agreed that the policy of a geographical line as a barrier to slavery on the one side and freedom on the other should be abandoned, they differed radically in re-gard to the measure which should take its place. The one gard to the measure which should take its place. The one insisted that slavery should be prohibited every where in the Territories, and the other proposed that in lieu of the Missouri compromise the people of each Territory and State should be allowed to decide the question for themselves every where, without reference to the degrees of latitude or longitude. In the course of the present canvass I have often propounded the question, whether there was any man of any party in 1848 in this State who was in favor of the extension and observance in good faith of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific in the sense of its original adoption? The universal answer has been that I was the solitary exception.

I am not certain that there was not some truth in this

I am not certain that there was not some truth in this answer, for when I proposed the extension of that line to the Pacific every Abolition and Freesoil paper in the country, so far as I am advised, published my name is large letters and surrounded by black lines, with the in-